		SECURITY INFORMATION		25
COL	UNTRY Reservation (Section 1)		DATE DISTR. 30 Sept	25 53
		Arms and Ammunition	NO. OF PAGES 3	,,
PLA	CE QUIRED		NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	;
DAT	TE QUIRED B		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	
	TE OF INF			25
		S UNEVALUATED INFORMATION		25
Ser	viceability of Small Arm of officers on a pistol	range in the fall of 19	a group;	o i
1.	of officers on a pistol officers was experienci	range in the fall of 199 ng considerable difficults 3) eject an expended car	51, when one of the ty in making his	X 1
	of officers on a pistol officers was experienci pistol (a Tokarev M-193 had to hand-operate the	range in the fall of 199 ng considerable difficults 3) eject an expended carpistol three times.	51, when one of the ty in making his 25 tridge; the officer	X 1
1.	of officers on a pistol officers was experiencipistol (a Tokarev M-193 had to hand-operate the too heavy an oil fired round to blow the PPSh magazines had a continuous continuo	range in the fall of 19 ng considerable difficul 3) eject an expended car pistol three times. ilm in the bore of a car barrel. mmon failure of not feed be fed before the expendent	ty in making his 25; tridge; the officer bine would cause the ing properly, and	X1
2.	of officers on a pistol officers was experienced pistol (a Tokarev M-193) had to hand-operate the too heavy an oil fired round to blow the PPSh magazines had a conften a new round would This often occurred on Stoppages often occurred due to the poor construenct load if too heavily	range in the fall of 199 ng considerable difficult 3) eject an expended carrelated three times. ilm in the bore of a carrelated barrel. mmon failure of not feed be fed before the expendent the firing range. d in the firing of the Diction of the magazine.	ty in making his 25; tridge; the officer bine would cause the ing properly, and ded round was ejected P light machine gun The weapon also would after the film of	X1
2.	of officers on a pistol officers was experienci: pistol (a Tokarev M-193 had to hand-operate the too heavy an oil fired round to blow the PPSh magazines had a coroften a new round would This often occurred on Stoppages often occurred ue to the poor construint to the poor construint to the poor construint was wiped off, it wo a firing demonstration of the poor construint was wiped off, it works a firing demonstration of the poor construint was wiped off, it works	range in the fall of 199 ng considerable difficulars) eject an expended carpistol three times. ilm in the bore of a carbarrel. mmon failure of not feed be fed before the expendente firing range. d in the firing of the Diction of the magazine. oiled, and often, even a ould fire only one round stration by the 7th Co. one of nine DP light mach. After the oil was wipe	oine would cause the ing properly, and ded round was ejected after the film of at a time. of the 290th Gds. ine guns would fire	X1

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25X1



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Efficiency	of the	Sniper	Rifle	and S	cope

The sniper rifle was much more accurate than the carbine, even when the scone was not used. 25X1 with the scope the sniper rifle would fire accurately at a range of 800 m. EM would often fire the sniper rifle for qualification without the scope, instead of their assigned carbine, because of the considerable difference in accuracy between the two weapons.

Marksmanship Training

Dry firing of all weapons was carried on quite extensively during daily training. In spite of extensive training, results in marksmanship were very poor. the usual yearly range firing consisted of 28 rounds for the carbine and of 60 rounds for the PPSh SMG.

25X1

Bayonet Training

bayonet training was conducted only in the There was a considerable amount of time spent in this type winter. of training.

25X1

The fixed bayonet on the M-1944 carbine was considered a hindrance by the men of the 290th Gds. Rifle Regt. To balance the weapon during firing, the bayonet had to be extended out in the fixed position.

Types of Small Arms Ammunition

25X1 small arms ammunition which was available for carbines:

Type	Description	Use
API	Black tip with a 1-mm. red stripe below the black	To penetrate light armor, start fires in gas tanks, etc.
Tracer	Green tip	To mark trajectory and targets
AP	Black tip	To penetrate light armor
Heavy	Yellow tip (the round in the case was heavier than other rounds, as the base	Unknown

of the projectile was oval rather than flat)

Red tip

Unknown

Light (ball)

25X1

Issuance of Ammunition

Explosive

- Ammunition was issued to the troops only under the following circumstances:
 - Prior to assuming a post for guard duty a soldier with a carbine received 15 rounds from his first sergeant, and a soldier armed with a PPSh submachine gun received 140 to 148 rounds,

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depending upon how many he was able to load into two drums. This ammunition was returned to the first sergeant upon his relief from the guard post.

b. During movement by truck or rail 30 rounds were issued to men with carbines and two complete drum loads to submachine gunners;

every weapon was kept loaded during such movements and also during alerts.

25X1

c. During training marches DP light machine gunners were issued enough ammunition to load completely two drums. No other weapons received any ammunition.

Machine Guns and Ammunition

11.	The sniper rifle and all	25 X 1
	7.62-mm. machine guns had the same type of ammunition as the carbine. Ammunition used in training for marksmanship firing was unsorted, and almost all types could be used at one time.	

25X1

12. The machine guns forward slope.

13.

emplaced on the border were all on the

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Torward Stope.

information on how targets were engaged

under conditions of poor visibility,

25X1

For hand-carried and

mounted machine guns the methods were as follows:

- a. Machine gun mounts had a semicircular traverse plate which had a number of perforations along the circumference edge and two pins. The weapon was to be adjusted on the target in daylight and a pin placed in the hole corresponding to the final adjustment. At night or under poor visibility the gun was traversed until the pin was touched, and then the receiver was locked into position with the locking clamps. Range from the daylight adjustment was estimated for the elevation, and the gun was then fired.
- b. For hand-carried machine guns with a bipod, the method involved the use of a forked stick which was to be driven into the ground after a daylight sight or adjustment had been made; and the gun barrel rested in a crotch, with a spot for the butt marked on the ground with a rock.

25X1

